In anticipation of a native uprising in this city unusual precautions were taken here last night by the American military authorities. Fortunately the steps taken proved unnecessary. The Filipinos are evidently convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them.

The Visayan Commissioners arrested on board the Uranus sailed for Hollo yesterday, with the Tennessee Regiment, on board the United States transport St. Paul. The Uranus cleared for Hollo on Saturday, but instead of sailing on Sunday she was detained by the American au-

No vessels have cleared from Manila for Philippine ports since Saturday, consequently no news has yet reached outside points. Even the guard of the Pennsylvania Regiment stationed at the Convalescent Hospital, on Cor-

LOADING THE SHERIDAN. THE SAILING OF THE TRANSPORT NOT LIKELY TO BE DELAYED-BODIES BROUGHT NORTH

ON THE MISSISSIPPI. f preparing the transport Sheridan for Manila is being carried on rapidly. The work has been retarded somewhat, however. Especially is this true on the deck, where the ice almost makes work an impossibility. No fear is expressed, however, that the weather will delay the sailing of the boat in

The passenger list and the cargo of the boat were decided on some time ago, and the outbreak of the Filipinos has not brought about a change in either. The most suggestive of warfare of all the things that have gone aboard were eight heavy army ambulances, a quantity of ammunition for regiments which are to be on the boat and some ammunition for the four 6-pounder rifles which

compose the armament of the transport. The Mississippl, on the regular Government line from this port to Porto Rico and San Juan, came up to her pler yesterday morning. She brought the bodies of several soldiers. Those of Joseph Decker, private, 71st Regiment, of Staten Island; Cap-tain John A. Leininger, Company F. 8th Ohio;

SPEAKERS IN THE HOUSE DISCUSS A VA-

RIETY OF TOPICS Washington, Feb. 10 (Special) .- The general debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which to-day's session of the House of Representalives was devoted, was of the usual discursive character, but it excited more attention than such lebates often do, because in most of the topics discussed members felt much interest. Even the dry statistics of Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, could not drive them from the chamber, and they endured with seeming equanimity the speeches of the duller

real discussion of its provisions will begin when the five-minute debate opens.

Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, the first speaker, characterized the \$50,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the terms of the Paris Treaty as a mere begatelle. The American people, he said, would not tolerate the idea of looking backward in governmental development.

Mr. Dockery congratulated the country on the statement made by Mr. Cannon yesterday. Had it been made earlier, he said, the country might have saved many millions of dollars. Mr. Dockery produced figures to show that there was already in sight a deficiency of \$67,000,000 for the next discal year. But this was exclusive of the additional expenditure of \$2,500,000 involved in the Naval Perronnel bill, the new ships to be authorized in the Naval Appropriation bill, the Cuban claims, the \$11,000,000 for public buildings and the enormous ex-

Privates Theodore Bronson and John J. Kingdon, Dagat dagatan CALOOCAN SAN FRANCISCO DEL MONTE. MASAMBONG TUTUBAN AZARO DULOMBAYAU O RESERVOIR SAMPALOC AN DEL MONTE Pasig 2

lowances of their grades. The corps of cadets at West Point is increased to

one from each Congress district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State, and twenty from the United States at large.

There is a change in the provision regarding

veterinary surgeons, giving only one of the two allowed for each cavalry regiment the rank and pay of a licutement of cavalry, and the other the rank of a sergeant-major with pay of \$75 a month. The provision in the House bill making the artillery corps "subject to the command and control of superior authority" is stricken out. A provision is added requiring that the approval of the Secretary of War shall be required to orders of the general commanding againing officers of the artillers regarding the enlistment of infantrymen limits the age for original enlistments in the Army between eighteen and thirty-five years. A change in the regulation for the appointment of second lieu tenants to fill vacancies provides for appointment by two methods only, one being from among graduares of the West Point Academy and the other "from chilsted men and from civil life as now provided by law." The House provision for the ap-pointment of graduates of private military schools

is eliminated. Vacancies below the rank of lieutenant-colonel nused by the provisions in regard to the Adjutanteral's and Inspector-General's offices are to be alled by the appointment of captains from the line. There are some changes in the provisions con-

RETURN OF SOLDIERS' BODIES. Washington, Feb. 10.-The War Department, after lieves to be a full and complete list of the dead of the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. An appropriation has been made to have the bodies removed to the United States, and the Roumania;

Pond's----

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

DISCUSSED.

WORK OF THE WAR INVESTIGATING COM-MISSION COMMENDED-TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 10.-Secretary Alger went to the Cabinet meeting to-day without any official advices from General Otis as to the situation at crators, hoping to discover some sound grains in the bushels of chaff. Of course, not much of the speechmaking related to the pending bill. The of a soldier who had been reported as missing, Manila. The dispatches received referred to the real discussion of its provisions will begin when the and the last, dated at 11 c'clock this morning at Manila, related to the purchase of some horses needed by General Otis. As General Otis's lines are extended it becomes more difficult to keep up speedy communication between the American outposts and the base at Manila, and he purchased six hundred horses for this purpose. General Otis sald nothing about an engagement and the expulsion of the insurgents from Caloo-The action at that point reported in press dispatches exactly bears out the opinion of the officials of the War Department as to the course likely to be followed by General Otis in dealing with the insurgents in his front. It was believed that he would not undertake a campaign of subjugation at this stage, but that he would not hesitate to attack and disperse any gathering of the insurgents that appeared to threaten another onslaught on his men without waiting for another overt act on their part. In other words, he would regard a gathering such as was reported to be going on at Caloocan, about six miles north of Manila, as justifying an instant attack on the insurgents to prevent them from attaining a degree of strength that would make them dangerous. Viewed in this light, General Otis's action really would be in the nature of defensive tactics.

At the meeting the President read brief extracts from the report of the War Investigating Commission, and it was discussed informally. A can of roast beef which had been taken from the commissary stores was brought in and opened. The Cabinet officers examined it as well as could be done with the means at hand, and all declared that, so far as they could determine, it was in perfect condition, wholesome and sweet. Members of the Cabinet declare the report of the Commission to be in no sense a whitewashing report. On the contrary, it is said that the Commission has not failed to point said that the Commission has not failed to point out where there was error or fault. For instance, it has not passed without criticism the arrangements made for transportation of the troops, and it also has found some things to have been amiss in the supply of medical stores and assistance to the troops, though it has set out the palliating circumstances, such as the unprepared state of the country and the difficulty of suddenly training green men to discharge heavy duties. Regarding the much discussed question as to the character of the meat furnished to the Army the Commission declares that the food generally was of good quality, and censures General Miles for his alleged failure to acquaint the War Department with the faults said by

the War Department with the faults said by him'to have been discovered in Porto Rico. The question of an extra session of Congress was also discussed, and it is the opinion of mem-bers of the Cabinet that if the Army Reorganization bill falls, an extra session will be neces

The transportation to Cuba of the \$3,000,000 The transportation to Cuba of the \$3,000,000 with which the insurgent army is to be paid off and the kind of money to be sent were briefly considered. It was agreed that the Cubans could have any kind of money they wished, whether gold, silver or silver certificates, or a part in each. Shipments of \$500,000 each probably will be made at intervals of a few days, or as rapidly as needed.

The President called attention to the urgent necessity for an American cable across the Pacific, and read the message to Congress which he had prepared.

LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL AMENDED-THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

There are some changes in the provisions concerning judge advocates, doing away with deputy judge advocates and requiring that men appointed from civil life shall pass 'a satisfactory physical, moral, mental and professional examination.'

The number of surgeons who are to have the rank of colonel is increased to ten, and those with the rank of lieutenant-colonel to twenty. All persons appointed assistant surgeons are to be required to pass 'a satisfactory moral, mental and physical examination.'

The organization of natives for service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Islands of the Pacific is placed entirely at the discretion of the President.

The full committee received the bill at a special meeting this afternoon, but without action adjourned until Monday.

The Army Appropriation bill was completed today by the House Committee on Military Affalrs, and by dint of pretty severe cutting of numerous items the total was brought down to 13,681,372. It is framed on the basis of an Army of about 100,000 men and contemplates the enactment of the Hull bill or the retention of volunteers and Regulars up to that number. Specific provision is made for nine major-generals and twelve brigadler-generals.

long and careful work, has made up what it bewith a large force of undertakers, has started for

> extract first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or Dintment bleeding piles, bowever severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EX-TRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

Porto Rico to begin the work. The War Department has received applications from friends relatives of about three hundred dead soldiers who wish to take charge personally of the bodies for private burial. The Quartermaster-General's office would like to receive the names and addresses of any other persons who are authorized to take charge of bodies on their arrival in the United charge of bodies on their arrival in the United States. Where such requests are received, the bodies, on their arrival in New-York, will be shipped direct to the addresses given and turned over to friends, the whole expense of transportation being borne by the Government. Bodies not claimed by relatives will be bursed with military honors at Arlington. The bodies will be brought to the United States in sealed caskets to prevent danger of infection, and the work will be accomplished in cold weather, when danger of infection is at a minimum.

THE BEEF INVESTIGATION.

GENERAL MILES AND THE COMMISSARY DE-PARTMENT PREPARING A GREAT

MASS OF EVIDENCE. Washington, Feb. 10.-Next to news from the Philippines, interest in the War Department centres on the Court of Inquiry to investigate General Miles's "embalmed beef" charges, which will meet next Wednesday. All information, even as to the routine proceedings of the court is jealously guarded, and officers refrain from expressing any opinion or making any forecasts. It is well understood, however, that both General Miles and the Commissary-General's Department are preparing a mass of evidence which will be submitted to the court, the one side tending to sustain General Miles's statements and the other discounting any criticism of the material bought, passed upon and issued by the Commissary Department. The testimony of General Miles and of the Commissary Department will consist chiefly of official reports, and both will be voluminous.

General Eagan is still at the War Department, denying himself to all visitors except personal friends. He is now relieved from the routine work of his office, which is being transacted by his assistants, and is free to devote himself to collecting all the information in his possession for presentation to the court.

Colonel Westen, who was appointed Acting Commissary-General when General Eagan was called to answer the charges preferred against him before the court-martial, is still in New-York. The latest news received from him at the War Department was that he had recovered from a severe illness resulting from his exposure in the Cuban campaign, but was now on crutches with a return of a severe attack of sciatica, contracted in active service long ago in

SECRETARY WILSON ON CANNED MEATS. THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAS FOUND NO CHEMICALS AFTER CARE-EUL INVESTIGATION.

Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 10.-In his address before the State Farmers' Institute last evening Secre-tary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture spoke upon the work of his Department. In the course of his address he said on the canned beef question

of his address he said on the canned beef question:

The Bureau of Animal Industry is growing in usefulness. A thousand men and women connected with that Bureau study the meats of the United States, and examine everything for interstate and foreign commerce, on foot and also after slaughter. Our inspectors are present at all times from the introduction of the animal to the slaughter-house to its exit for home or foreign markets. You have doubtless heard the sound of the conflict over meats, pro and con-alleged statements of the use of chemicals in canned meats, refrigerated meats and all that-and you are probably much in the dark regarding the truth of it all. We have regular reports from all the packing-houses in the country.

Since this agitation over chemically prepared meats has been current the Department, considering it its duty to stand between the meat producers and the consumers of the country, has been making, and is still making, a careful chemical examination of all the meats of commerce, to ascertain whether there has been any practice of this kind deleterious to the health of the public in general and the Army in particular, so that when the commotion you now hear has subsided and the foreign governments that may be more or less hostile to the meats of the United States point to the controversy here as indicating conditions that warrant them in the onactment of hostile legislation, we may be able to present the truth and show to the world whether the meats or inclinating on our farms and going through the packing-houses are or are not doctored with chemicals to the injury of the consumer.

We have examined the canned meats of com-

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, having in hand the bill for the recognization of the Army, to-day placed the result of their labors in the hands of the full committee. A large number of comparatively unimportant amendments were made, the most significant being the following:

The House provision abolishing the canteen is stricken out and the following substituted for it:

That in the canteens established under regulations of the Army ne liquors shall be sold, except mait liquors and non-intoxicating beverages, and this shall apply to all encampments and forts and all premises used for military purposes by the United States.

Another amendment provides that in time of war retired officers may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be employed on active duty other than in the command of troops, and that when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grades.

In the APPROPRIATION BILL.

If we find anybody who handles the farmers product has been resorting to the use of chemicals which may destroy the health of our people, our influence will go to their swift and speedy punishment, and if we find that the statements by men who have made no investigations themselves and have had one made for them are untrue we will say so through the publications of the Department to the people, and we will have those publications translated into all the languages of Europe and spread broadcast in those countries, let them strike whom they may.

UNFIT BEER FOR SOLDIERS. GENERAL BOYNTON ATTRIBUTES SICKNESS

AT CHICKAMAUGA TO THIS FACT. Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 10 (Special).-General Henry V. Boynton has made a report of the amount of liquor sold to the volunteer soldiers at Chicka-mauga Park last summer by the Army canteens. General Boynton shows that there were 2,500,600 quarts of beer sold, and he says the whiskey sales ran so high he could not keep correct figures. He says the above figures do not include the liquor sold to soldiers in Chattanooga, which would have loubled the above agures, nor the thousands of ottles of champagne and wine which the officers

drank.

General Boynton has made a report, in which he says the beer sold by breweries was unformented and not ripe. In other words, the breweries were so rushed that they sold the heer before it was ready. General Boynton says he attributed in a great measure the sickness at Camp Thomas to this fact.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

LITTLE PROGRESS ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL-MR DEPEW'S CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Washington, Feb. 10.-The entire open session of the Senate to-day was devoted to consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriaion bill. Little progress was made, the time being largely occupied with debate on minor topics,

Mr. Pistt, of New-York, presented the credentials of Chauncey M. Depew, elected a Senator from of Chauncey M. Depew, elected a Senator from New-York for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899, and they were placed on file.

Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, asked that unanimous consent be given for a vote on his resolutions, declaring this country's policy in the Philippines, next Monday, immediately after the morning business, but Mr. Mallory, of Florida, objected, Senators Pettus and Butler occupied the time of the executive session in speeches opposing the confirmation of Judge Ewart, of North Caronna.

A PACIFIC CABLE URGED. THE PRESIDENT SENDS A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

SPEEDY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS NEW POSSES-SIONS AN IMPERATIVE NECESSI-

TY-ACTION AT THE PRESENT SESSION REQUESTED.

Washington, Feb. 19.-The President sent a message to Congress to-day, calling attention to the urgent necessity for the construction of a cable across the Pacific Ocean. He makes no specific recommendation as to the mode by which it shall be secured, the main point being that it is imperatively necessary a cable should be laid. text of the message is as follows:

As a consequence of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris by the Senate of the United States and its expected ratification by the Spanish Government, the United States will come into possesison of the Philippine Islands, on the further shores of the Pacific. The Hawalian Islands and Guan being United States in citizen. into possession of the Pacific. The Hawalian Islands and Guam being United States territory and forming convenient stopping places on the way across the sea, the necessity for speedy cable communication between the United States cable communication between the United states and all these Pacific Islands has become imperative. Such communication should be established in such a way as to be wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States and the United States are the United States are the United States are the United States and the United States are the Uni trol of the United States, whether in time of peace or war. At present the Philippines can be reached only by cables which pass through many foreign countries, and the Hawaiian Islands and Guam can only be communicated with by steamers, involving delays in each instance of at least a week. The present conditions should not be allowed to continue for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. The time has now arrived when a cable in the Pacific must extend as far as Manila, touching at the Hawaiian Islands and Guam on the way. Two methods of establishing this cable communication at once suggest themselves;

First—Construction and maintenance of such a cable at the expense of the United States Gov-

a cable at the expense of the United States Gov.

ernment.
Second—Construction and maintenance of such
a cable by a private United States corporation
under such safeguards as Congress shall im-

I do not make any recommendation to Congress as to which of these methods would be the more desirable. A cable of the length of that proposed requires so much time for construc-tion and laying that it is estimated that at least two years must elapse after giving the order for the cable before the entire system could be successfully laid and put in operation. Further deep-sea soundings must be taken west could be successfully laid and put in operation. Further deep-sea soundings must be taken west of the Hawaiian Islands before the best route for the cable can be selected. Under these circumstances, it becomes a paramount necessity that measures should be taken before the close of the present Congress to provide such means as may seem suitable for the establishment of a cable system.

cable system.

I commend the whole subject to the careful consideration of the Congress, and to such prompt action as may seem advisable.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 10, 1899.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT,

THREE THIRD SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES NEW ASSISTANT LAND COMMISSIONER. Washington, Feb. 10.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

lowing nominations to the Senate to-day:

CLINTON F. IRWIN, of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

FRANK L. COOMBS. of California, to be United States Attorney for "he Northern District of California.

To be third scretaries of embassies of the United States—At London, SPENCER F. EDDY of Illinois, at Parls, SAMUEL, MORRILL, of Massachusetts; at Berlin, H. PERCIYAL DODGE, of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDS. of Wyoming, to be assistant commissioner of the General Land Office.

JAMES MLAUGHEIN, of North Dakota, to be an Indian

JAMES MILAUGHLIN, of North Dakota, to be an Indian

POSTMASTERS.

Connecticut—RANNEY G. POSTER, New-Hertford; NATHANIEL P. NOYES, Stonington; JOHN H. GUERNSEY, Waterbury. Maine—GEORGE H. ROBERT, Springvale.

Maine—GEORGE H. ROBERT, Springvale.

Maryland—SEWELL M. MOORE, Cambridge.

Massachisetts—JOHN W. SPROUL, Abington: ERMINA
L. EVANS, Ashburnham: MARTIN A. MINCHIN,
Braintree; HARLEY PRENTISS, Reading.

New-Hampshire—GILMAN A. WHEELER, West Deity.

New-Jersey—EDWARD D. TAYLOR, Orange Valley.

New-Jork—EMMETT C. GRANT, Farmer: FLORENCE
M. WHEELER, Hammondsport; JOHN F. DINKEL,
Irvington: CLARENCE M. ALVORD, Livonia Station; HWING I THOMAS B.

JONES, Nonda: MICHAEL HALLIGAN, Rouse's
Point; JAMES M. REQUA, Tarrytwn: THOMAS B.

GIBSON, Waiden: WINSOR B. FRENCH, Saratoga
Springs: NELSON E. RANSOM, Little Falls.

Vermont—BUEL J. DERBY, Burlington; EMEROY G.

Vermont-BUEL J. DERBY, Burlington; EMEROY & PAGE, Hyde Park.

PAGE, Hyde Park.

Pennsylvania—CHRISTIAN BACH, Kingston; MOSES AFÖLTZ, Chambersburg; JAMES M. CHASE, Jr.,
Clearfield; MERRICK DAVIDSON, Emilentown: D. T. Charlest, M. Chase, Jr.,
Win F. LUCKENBACH, Mauch Chunk; WILLIAM,
H. NOLLA Myerstown; C. EDWIN MICHAEL, Nazareth; G. CLINTON WILLIAMS, Spring City; EDWARD W. HANNUM, Swarthmore.

MONEY FOR THE NAVY.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL WILL CARRY ABOUT \$45,000,000

Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).-At a late hour this afternoon the Committee on Naval Affairs had virtually finished consideration of the Naval Apropriation bill preparatory to reporting it to the House. Only one item then remained undetermined
the amount to be appropriated for the Ordnance
Bureau under the head of "Increase of the Navy."
That bureau asked about \$1,000,000 more than the committee had then decided to recommend. If it is allowed the bill will carry a total of something more than \$45,000,000, the total as it then stood amounting to \$44,158,605. This was distributed as follows:

Bureau of Navigation. \$505,126
Bureau of Ordnance. 3,143,124
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting 2,615,455
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting 433,445
Bureau of Equipment and Docks. 433,442
Public works under Bureau of Yards and Docks
(new drydocks). 192,500
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. 192,500
Bureau of Medicine and Accounts. 3,223,452
Bureau of Construction and Repair 8,213,452
Bureau of Construction and Repair 8,213,452
Bureau of Steam Engineering. 1,257,650
Naval Academy. 217,120
Marine Corps. 1,356,641
Increase of the Navy. 10,152,462

The total appropriations on account of the Navy for the current fiscal year amounted to \$5.876,155, of which about \$56,900,000 was carried by the regu-lar Naval Appropriation act and the remainder was appropriated under the head of deficencies.

TRANSPORTS IN THE MEXICAN WAR. The New-York Genealogical and Biographical So-

clety held its regular meeting last evening in its rooms, No. 225 West Fifty-eighth-st. The addresses rooms, No. 225 West Fifty-eighth-st. The addresses were by Dr. W. C. Wile, on "The Colonial Medical History of Connecticut." and Isaac Townsend Smith, on "A Naval Incident in the Mexican War." Dr. Wile, who is the Editor of "The Connecticut Medical Monthly," described the difficulties under which an early colonist of Connecticut became a physician. He said that at first there were no physicians, and that every head of a family had a knowledge of simple herbs and remedies. Most of the medical knowledge came from the Indians.

Mr. Smith was United States Consul to Siam in 1834. He told of an incident which showed that the Government had trouble in obtaining transports in the Mexican War.

Apollinaris

The long continued and world-wide use of APOLLINARIS attests its merit.

N. Y. Medical Journal.

APOLLINARIS is the Table Water of Royalty, Princes and our own Sovereign People. N. Y. Tribune.

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NEW CURE FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT, 131 WEST 45th ST., N. Y.

Owing to the demand for space in the Sunday Tribune, Advertisers will confer a great favor by sending in their copy at the earliest moment.



"The Times" from Manila says: "Brigadier-

General H. G. Otis holds the extreme left of the

American line near Caloocan. To reach its

present position the brigade has advanced four

times since Saturday on different parts of the

line of action. The last advance was the most

loss of forty-four killed and were utterly routed.

The brigade has lost to date six killed and fifty-

"The Filipinos lost one hundred and thirty

men. All the dead were buried. Several bayo-

net charges were made on February 7 during

the advance of the right and centre. The tak-

ing of the Chinese cemetery on February 5 by

fine piece of work, consisting of a brilliant executed advance up a slope in open ground."

TROOPS FOR THE SHERIDAN.

five wounded

Discovery. It is not a cure-all, but it is a scientific medicine that goes to the fountain head of a number of serious and fatal diseases. When a man gets seriously sick, he can generally be cured by the right course of treatment. The treatment that cures many obstinate chronic diseases consists of pure ait, good food, rational exercise, and the use of a remedy that will strengthen the weak stomach, correct the impaired digestion, invigorate the liver and promote the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food. The "Golden Medical Discovery" accomplishes all these things. It is not a cure-all, but it is a scientific

these things.

"A young man lay pale and motionless upon (what neighbors called) his dying bed. Disease of the lungs, liver complaint, kidney trouble, and pleurisy were fast hastening him to the grave. The doctors had given him up to die. The neighbors said, 'were it not for leaving my dear wife and little child but I know I must die.' A brother had presented him with three bottles of medicine, but he had no faith in 'patent medicines'; but after the doctors had given him up to die and he had banished every hope of recovery, he said to his wife, 'dear wife, I am going to die, there can be no harm now in taking that medicine. I will begin its use at once.' He did begin to use it and at first he grew worse, but soon there came a change. Slowly but surely he got better. To-day that man is strong and healthy and he owes his life to that medicine. What was the medicine? It was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I. Luther Martin, am the cured man. Dr. Pierce, I thank you from the depth of my heart, for rescuing me from the grave." The foregoing is from Luther Martin, Esq., a prominent citizen of Lubec, Wood Co., W, Va.

MAP OF MANILA AND ITS SUBURBS. didor Island, knew nothing about the hostilities until the supply-boat gave the news to the guard yesterday.

GOOD WORK OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

Los Angeles, Cal. Feb. 10.—A dispatch to Times."

Los Angeles, Cal. Feb. 10.—A dispatch to Times."

Good Menting about the hostilities and of the 2d Wisconsin, and Charles J. Philip, Company J. 23d Michigan, were among them. The body of Captain Leininger was brought north by his father, who lives in Canton, Ohio, The body of the Michigan man was in charge of Lieutenant. The Mississippi made a quick trip, being absent.

The Mississippi made a quick trip, being absent.

Wednesday next.

The body of Captain Leininger was brought north by his father, who lives in Canton, Ohio, The body of the Michigan was no Captain Captain Company J. 23d Michigan of Port Huran. The Mississippi made a quick trip, being absent.

Mr. De Armond, of Missouri; Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, and others discussed the policy of expansion, and The body bill and the bill for the construction of the Nication of the Nication of the Nication of the Michigan Canal, should either of these latter bills be passed.

Mr. De Armond, of Missouri; Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, and others discussed the policy of expansion, and the bill for the construction of the Nication of the Michigan Canal, should either of these latter bills be passed.

Mr. De Armond, of Missouri; Mr. Gillett, of Administration for exercising clemency in the case of expansion, and the bill for the construction of the Nication of the Nication

ERMITA

See Ana Abad

sanguinary, the American loss being one killed COL. FUNSTON'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER. and six wounded, while the Filipinos suffered a Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).-Colonel Fred Funston of the 20th Kansas Volunteers, whose courage and gallantry in the engagement with the Philipoine insurgents have been conspicuously mentioned in the dispatches from Manila, has had an adventurous career. He is the son of ex-Representaive Funston, of Kansas, is about the size of General Joseph Wheeler, and seems to possess the same fighting qualities. Colonel Function is barely five feet tall, and has a brilliant red beard and red the Montana and Pennsylvania regiments was a partment, he has twice been sent, for botanical pur-The 12th Infantry and the battalion of the 17th, which are to embark on the transport Sheridan for Manila, will arrive in this city at daylight on the life in the toy water. He succeeded in saving him, morning of February 14. The transport will sail on the evening of the same day. Chief Paymaster missionary outpost. As it was, he nearly died from

> His adventurous spirit next led him to Cuba. There he enlisted in the insurgent army, and served under Generals Gomez and Garcia for eighteen months. He soon became commander of the Cuban artillery. In leading a cavalry charge he was wounded in both lungs. His horse, being shot, fell upon him, crushing his right leg. In endeavoring to crawl to the Cubans, a party of Spaniards captured him, but his ready wit served him a good turn. Immediately he told them that he was an American and had joined the Cuban army, but had all he wanted of it, and had come over to the Spaniards. They believed his story, and allowed him to leave the island. On reaching the United States he was obliged to go to a hospital, where he remained for some time. When hostilities with Spain broke out he offered his services, and was commissioned colonel of the 20th Kansas. He was married in San Francisco just before his regiment

THE HELENA REACHES SINGAPORE, Washington, Feb. 10.-A cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the arrival of the gunboat Helena at Singapore this morning on her way to Manila to join Admiral Dewey's fleet.

sailed for the Philippines.

THE THIRD ARTILLERY'S COMMANDER. Major William A. Kobbé, in command of the 3d Artillery, now serving as infantry, which took part in the capture of Caloocan by the American forces yesterday, is a New-York man, who entered the Company K, 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He received many brevets for gallantry in action, and at the close of the war was appointed to the Regular Army. volunteer service in the Civil War as a private in

DINNER IN HONOR OF GENERAL MILES. Boston, Feb. 10.-General Nelson A. Miles is to visit Boston in two weeks as the guest of the Merchants' Club. A dinner and reception will be

MANDALOYA

comenterio do Da Pero MACATA

Scale of Miles

of the Michigan man was in charge of Lieutenant George H. Brown, 32d Michigan, of Port Huron, The Mississippi made a quick trip, being absent only twenty-one days from Brooklyn. She will sail again according to the regular schedule on Wednesday next.

THE PRINCETON AT PORT SAID.

Port Said, Feb. 10.—The United States gunboat Princeton, Commander Clifford H. West, which left New-York on January 11 and Gibraltar on February 2, on her way to Manila, arrived here to-day and is coaling.

MR. TALBERT WANTER IT PAID IN SILVER, BUT

HIS MOTION WASN'T ENTERTAINED.

Washington, Feb. 10 .- At to-night's session of the House thirty-one private pension bills were passed. Among them were the Senate bill to pension Letitia Tyler Semple, the daughter of President Tyler, which deadlocked the House a week ago, and the Senate bill to pension ex-Senator John M. Paimer, of Illinois, at the rate of \$50 a month. The amount carried by the bill to pension Mrs. Semple was hair. Being connected with the Agricultural De- reduced from \$50 to \$50 a month. In the course of bis companions had aided him in building a cance, he made alone the perilous trip of fifteen hundred miles down the Yukon River. Nearing the end of his journey the beat capeted and he had solved and he had capeted and he had capeted and he had solved and he had capeted and he had solved and he had capeted and he had solved and he had the discussion on the bill to pension General Palmer is journey the boat capsized, and he struggled for | ident in 1896, and suggested that this might account for the fact that this bill was pushed through self, only to be threatened with death from cold within a month after its introduction. Mr. Taibert and starvation, but fortunately he came across a (Dem., S. C.) moved that the pension be paid in "General Palmer is in favor of sound money," said he. "Let us pay him in good old silver coin of the Constitution." The motion was not entertained by Mr. Connolly (Rep., III.), who was in the chair. At 10:30 o'clock the House ad-journed.

MR. SLICER ON EXPANSION.

"America and the American Spirit" was the sub-Slicer, of All Souls' Unitarian Church, before the members of the Patria Club last night at Del-Mr. Silcer said that the Anglo-Saxon people had inherited the right of the Latin nations to rule the world. He said that no body of men had ever had the burden placed upon their shoulders as did the Continental Congress. "The Dec-laration of Independence," said Mr. Slicer, "is often referred to as a mass of glittering generalities. This is not so. The Declaration of Independence expresses the spirit of expansion and enlargement, and even annexation if necessary. This is not a Nation of mechanism, but a Nation of organism. Nation of mechanism, but a Nation of organism. It is not a Nation built by statesmen, but a Nation built by the concurrent ideas of the people. History shows that America has ever been a Nation insistent upon expansion. And has there ever been a time when there has not been opposition to the annexation of territory? Were there not those who fought against the bringing into the Union the territory of Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Oregon? Eut do you think that a mistake was made in their admission?"

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION. The fourteenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New-York was opened last evening at the American Fine Arts Building, No. 213 West Fifty-seventh-st. It attracted a large number of visitors. The catalogue contains nearly a thousand num-

bers, embracing original designs, studies and photo graphs. The committees are: Jury and Hanging Committee-Bruce Price, chairman; Frederick S. Lamb, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, George L. Heins and William E. Stone. Sub-Committee on Architecture—Charles A. Rich. Edward B. Tilton and J. M. Hewlett. Sub-Committee on Decoration—Francis C. Jones, chairman. C. Y. Turner and Herbert Adams. Catalogue Committee—Charles H. Israels, Albert L. Brockway and Charles M. Shean.